

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Born February 22, 1732. Died December 14, 1799.

Ceremonies Accompanying Washington's Induction Into the Presidency.

A Parade the Acme of Magnificence in Those Early Days.

Address of the First President to the Assembled Houses of Congress.

THE EVENING WORLD does not blush as it gives credit to a journal of somewhat ancient date for the following report of Washington's Inauguration as first President of the United States:

On Thursday last, agreeably to the resolution of both Houses of Congress, the inauguration of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES was solemnized.

At 9 o'clock A. M., the people assembled in the several churches, with the charge of the respective denominations, to implore the blessing of Heaven upon the new Government, its favor and protection to the PRESIDENT, and success and acceptance to his administration.

About 12 o'clock the procession moved from the house of the PRESIDENT, in Cherry street—through Queen, Great Dock and Broad streets, to the Federal State House, in the following order:

Col. Lewis,
Attended by two Officers.
With the Troop of Horse.
Major Van Horne.
Grenadiers under Capt. Harpin.
German Grenadiers, under Capt. Scriba.
The Infantry of the Brigade.
Major Chrystie.
Committee of the Senate.

Committee of the Representatives.
Hon. Mr. Jay.
Hon. Mr. Kent.
Chancellor Livingston.
Several Gentlemen of Distinction.

When within a proper distance of the State House the troops formed a line on both sides of the way; the PRESIDENT, preceded by the Constitution, was introduced to the Senate Chamber and introduced to both Houses of Congress.

Immediately after, accompanied by the two Houses, he was conducted into the gallery adjoining the Senate Chamber, and fronting Broad Street, when, in the presence of an immense concourse of citizens, the Oath, prescribed by the Constitution, was administered to him by the Hon. R. R. Livingston, Esq., Chancellor of the State of New York.

The Chancellor then proclaimed him THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, which was followed by the instant discharge of 13 cannon and loud, repeated shouts: THE PRESIDENT bowing to the people, the air again rang with their acclamations. He then retired with the two Houses to the Senate Chamber, where he made the following Speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Among the vicissitudes incident to life, few have been so full of greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order and received on the 23d day of the present month. On the one hand I have been urged by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and awe, to accept of the honor which has been conferred upon me, and to assume the duties of the office which has been conferred upon me, and to assume the duties of the office which has been conferred upon me.

Such being the impressions under which I have accepted of this office, I feel it my duty to declare to you, my fellow-citizens, that I have accepted of this office, and to declare to you, my fellow-citizens, that I have accepted of this office, and to declare to you, my fellow-citizens, that I have accepted of this office.

It is among the evils, and perhaps not the smallest, of Democratic Governments, that the people must feel before they can see. When this happens, they are roused to action. Hence it is that those kinds of government are so slow.

On the Navy.
To secure respect to a neutral flag, requires a Naval Force, organized, and ready to vindicate it from insult or aggression.

This may prevent even the necessity of going to war, of discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party, as may, first or last, leave no option.

Missions Among the Indians.
A system corresponding with the mild principles of religion and philanthropy toward an unenlightened race of men, whose happiness materially depends on the conduct of the nation.

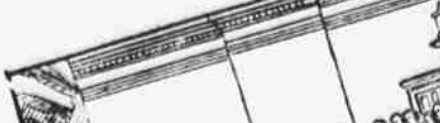
Reason, Religion and Philosophy teach us to submit; but it is Time alone that can ameliorate the pang of humanity and soften its woes.

Love of Home.
I can truly say I had rather be at Mount Vernon with a friend or two about me than be attended at the seat of Government by the officers of State and the representatives of every power of Europe.

Washington's Last Words.
Father of Mercies, take me to Thyself!

Prices in Proportion.
From the Publisher, \$1.00 per copy.

WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION DEC. 23, 1783.



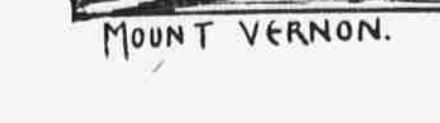
CROSSING THE DELAWARE DEC. 24, 1776.



WASHINGTON'S GRAVE MOUNT VERNON.



WASHINGTON COACH.



WASHINGTON ON HIS DEATH BED DEC. 14, 1799.



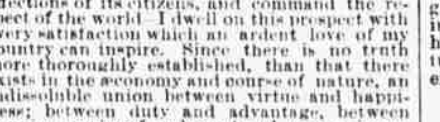
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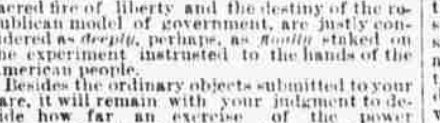
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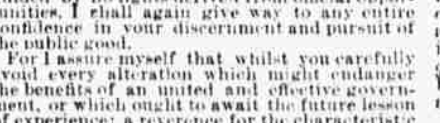
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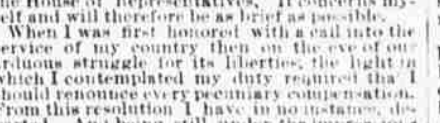
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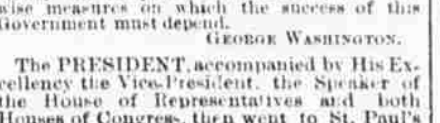
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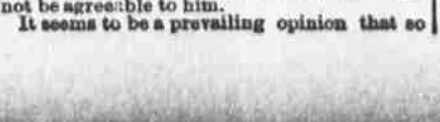
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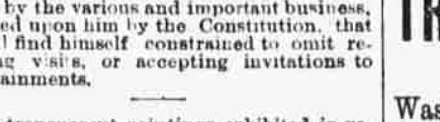
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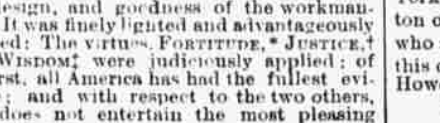
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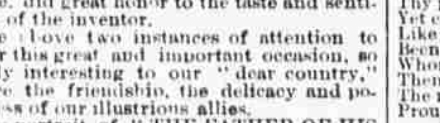
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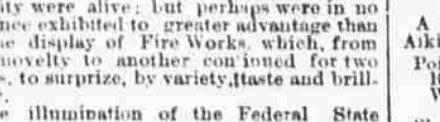
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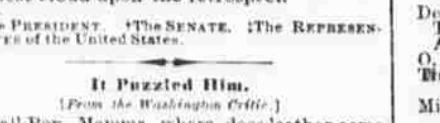
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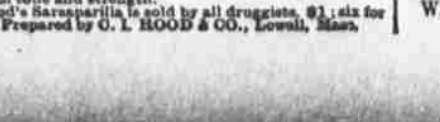
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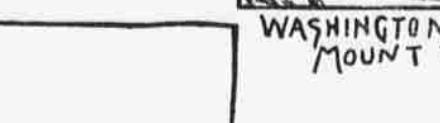
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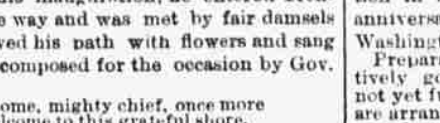
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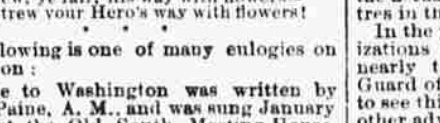
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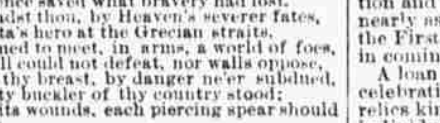
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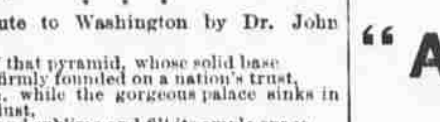
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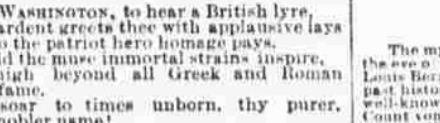
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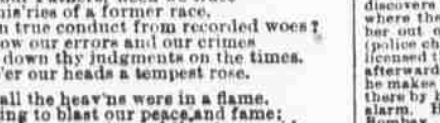
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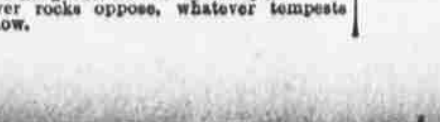
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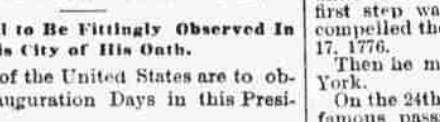
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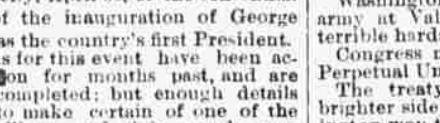
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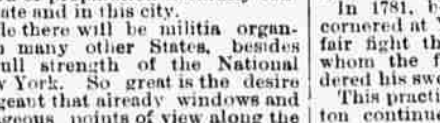
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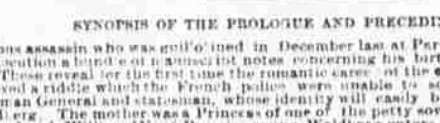
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WASHINGTON'S LIFE.

Begun in Virginia a Hundred and Fifty-Seven Years Ago.

An Early Frontier Experience that Served Him Afterwards.

His Career as a Soldier Crowned with the Honors of First President.

To-day is the one hundred and fifty-seventh anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

He was born on the 22d day of February, 1732, in an old-fashioned farm-house in Westmoreland County, Va.

While still a boy his parents moved to the town of Fredericksburg. There he was sent to school to complete his education in book-keeping, arithmetic and surveying.

He made this last his profession, and upon the death of his father he became the owner of a large estate, sufficient to keep him in idleness all his days had he so desired to live. He had ambition above that, however, and by his own efforts secured a position under Lord Fairfax and was set to work surveying his Lordship's estates in the Shenandoah Valley, then a howling wilderness.

In 1753, when Gov. Dinwiddie desired to send some important messages to the commanders of the French posts on Lake Erie, he selected a young Washington to be the bearer of them.

Then the knowledge which the young man had gained of frontier life by his work in the Shenandoah Valley stood him in good stead, and he accomplished his mission safely and successfully.

He had eight men with him. During the journey the party was several times nearly captured by Indians, and Washington was nearly drowned while crossing the Allegheny River.

Next he achieved prominence as the colonel of a regiment of Virginia volunteers, which remained in the hands of the French in 1754, while besieged in Fort Mifflin at Great Meadows, Va.

Washington accompanied Braddock as aide-de-camp in 1755, when that famous General went to capture Fort Duquesne, and it is a matter of history that if his advice had been followed Braddock would have gained a victory, instead of having his army ambushed and vanquished as it was.

During the latter Washington had four horses shot under him, and it was only owing to his superior courage and coolness that the army escaped total annihilation.

He continued his brave career in the Colonial Army during the French and Indian war, and at its close retired to private life, becoming a planter at Mount Vernon.

Previous to this, in 1759, he had married the accomplished young widow, Martha Custis, whom he met by chance at the house of a friend.

Washington continued to live in the peaceful privacy of his home until the outbreak of the Revolution.

He was especially outspoken and patriotic in his utterances against the British, and was one of the first representatives from Virginia, with Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee, in the First Continental Assembly, in Philadelphia, in October, 1774.

After the outbreak of hostilities, in 1775, he was summoned to take command of the army, and he obeyed the summons unhesitatingly.

The battle of Lexington had then been fought, and that of Bunker Hill took place while he was on his way to Boston to take command.

He issued an order calling upon all the colonies to lay aside all distinctions and unite for the common welfare; and then his first step was to besiege Boston, which he compelled the enemy to evacuate on March 17, 1776.

Then he moved his headquarters to New York.

On the 24th of December, 1776, he made his famous message to Congress, in which he declared that the army was now a national army, and that it was his duty to lead it to the sea.

When the Continental Congress fled from Philadelphia to Lancaster and then to York, he followed them, and on the 26th of December he entered Lancaster, and on the 27th he entered York.

Nearly all the seaboard cities were then in his hands, and Philadelphia had been lost Oct. 24, 1777.

Washington passed the Winter with his army at Valley Forge, where they suffered terrible hardships.

Congress meanwhile signed the Articles of Perpetual Union.

The treaty with France in 1778 gave a brighter side to the aspect of affairs, and the army was retrained at the Battle of the Clouds, and then moved to the sea.

In 1781, however, Cornwallis's army was cornered at Yorktown, Va., and defeated. The British evacuated the city, and Washington, to whom the famous British General surrendered his sword.

This practically ended the war. Washington then issued a proclamation, in which he declared that the army was now a national army, and that it was his duty to lead it to the sea.

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS OF "A SERVANT OF SATAN."

THE ASSASSIN PRADO'S CAREER.

The Riddle that the French Police Couldn't Solve.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROLOGUE AND PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

The mysterious assassin who was arrested in December last at Paris, under the name of Prado, handed up the case to the French police, who were unable to solve it. He was a man of about 30 years of age, of medium height, with dark hair and eyes, and a fair complexion. He was dressed in a dark suit, and wore a white shirt and a dark tie.

He was a man of a very peculiar character, and was very much of a riddle to the French police. He was very much of a riddle to the French police, and was very much of a riddle to the French police.

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